

To: Wall, Dan[wall.dan@epa.gov]; Partridge, Charles[Partridge.Charles@epa.gov]
From: Dorian, David (ATSDR/DCHI/WB)[irs1@cdc.gov]
Sent: Tue 11/26/2019 5:49:36 PM (UTC)
Subject: Re: Montana Standard: Health study shows startling levels of metals in Butte babies' meconium

I'm asking CDC for clarity on what this study means...

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From: Wall, Dan <wall.dan@epa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 26, 2019 10:48:14 AM
To: Partridge, Charles <Partridge.Charles@epa.gov>; Dorian, David (ATSDR/DCHI/WB) <irs1@cdc.gov>
Subject: FW: Montana Standard: Health study shows startling levels of metals in Butte babies' meconium

FYI

From: Spence, Sandra <Spence.Sandra@epa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 26, 2019 10:06 AM
To: Wall, Dan <wall.dan@epa.gov>
Subject: FW: Montana Standard: Health study shows startling levels of metals in Butte babies' meconium

FYI

From: Mylott, Richard <Mylott.Richard@epa.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, November 26, 2019 9:33 AM
To: R8 SLT <R8_SLT@epa.gov>
Cc: Mutter, Andrew <mutter.andrew@epa.gov>; McClain-Vanderpool, Lisa <McClain-Vanderpool.Lisa@epa.gov>; Jenkins, Laura Flynn <Jenkins.Laura@epa.gov>; Barnicoat, Dana <Barnicoat.Dana@epa.gov>; Jenkins, Katherine <jenkins.katherine@epa.gov>
Subject: Montana Standard: Health study shows startling levels of metals in Butte babies' meconium

Fyi.

https://mtstandard.com/news/local/health-study-shows-startling-levels-of-metals-in-butte-babies/article_d7c10bb3-68b6-588f-9028-a828ab17d034.html

Health study shows startling levels of metals in Butte babies' meconium

- DAVID McCUMBER david.mccumber@mtstandard.com

A newly published health study shows startling levels of copper, manganese and zinc in the meconium of infants born in Butte.

Although the study was very small in scale — the meconium, or first bowel movement, of 15 newborns in Butte was studied, as well as that of 17 infants in a Columbia, S.C., comparison group — the results "are cause for immediate concern," say the authors of the paper.

They are Dr. Suzanne McDermott and Jamie R. Lead of The University of South Carolina and Dr. Katie Hailer, associate professor of chemistry and chemistry department head at Montana Technological University.

"The magnitude of the differences in concentrations in Butte compared to Columbia is 1,792-fold higher for copper, 1,650-fold higher for manganese and 1,883-fold higher for zinc," according to the peer-reviewed study.

Initially, McDermott and Hailer both said Monday, the study was not intended for publication. As a pilot study, its purpose was "proof of concept," to demonstrate that a larger study was needed. But, Hailer said, "we felt the results were too striking not to talk about."

"We believe that there is an urgent need for further research to understand the mechanisms and the human consequences of this potential public health emergency," the study concluded.

Karen Sullivan, Butte-Silver Bow public health officer, said Monday that while she has not had a chance to analyze the just-published study closely, "I know both Dr. McDermott and Dr. Hailer, and they are credible researchers."

Sullivan said that she concurs with the researchers' conclusion calling for further research. "It is an alarming finding, based on a small sample size, but alarming nonetheless," she said. "I agree fully that further research is warranted, rather urgently."

The study was done with mothers' verbal permission with the cooperation of St. James Healthcare, site of the births studied.

But under the terms of the study approved by Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth's Institutional Review Board, no names were attached to the results, so no individual followup with the mothers and children is possible.

Also, no information is available about the mothers' ages or where they lived during pregnancy.

McDermott said she was surprised by the results.

"Two of the metals really scared us" at those levels, she said. "Manganese and zinc are both neurotoxic metals" with "great potential to harm human health," she said.

"The thing about the metals is that when babies are exposed *in utero*, some of the metals are absorbed into bone and muscle. What we measured is the excess — what was passed out," she said. "This is not measuring what was absorbed internally."

"There are studies from third-world countries, where exposures are terrible, that aren't as high"

in metals found, she said, adding that "federal agencies ... should be looking at human health effects, hiring people who know how to do it, and do it right.

"This should have been done (in Butte) 25 years ago, and repeated," she said. "It's long, long overdue. Once you find high levels like this you should be monitoring" human health constantly, she said.

In the South Carolina comparison group, manganese was found at a median level of 3.25 parts per billion, with a minimum of .20 and a maximum of 12.83. In the Butte group, manganese was found at a median level of 5,364 parts per billion, with a minimum of 388 and a maximum of 18,120.

With zinc, the median level found in South Carolina was 43.34 parts per billion, with a minimum of 12.17 and a maximum of 117.25. In Butte, the median level found was 81,642 parts per billion with a minimum of 22,120 and a maximum of 312,695.

With copper, the median level found in South Carolina was 14.68 parts per billion with a minimum of 2.40 and a maximum of 27.42. In the Butte samples, copper was found at a median level of 26,311 parts per billion with a minimum of 11,006 and a maximum of 47,270.

The use of meconium provides a gauge of intrauterine exposure. Asked if the levels indicated health concerns for the Butte mothers, Hailer said, "absolutely."

McDermott and Hailer said the exposures are most likely from the mothers ingesting airborne particles. Asked whether that means the cause of the exposure would be historic mining and smelting pollution or current mining, they declined to speculate.

"It's possible it's both," Hailer said. "I realize that makes things trickier."

Arsenic was slightly elevated in the Butte babies' meconium, but lead was below the level of detection in all the babies but one in Butte.

Mark Thompson, environmental officer at Montana Resources, had not seen the study Monday. He said, "If there's a problem let's get to the root of it, but let's make sure we have a problem before we start calling it an emergency."

Sullivan said that after she has had a little more time to digest the study, she will contact other agencies, including federal agencies that might be able to fund or conduct a far more in-depth

look.

McDermott said Monday that she intends to work to obtain funding for such an effort.

Hailer said that the researchers' initial grant proposal to do a larger study was turned down by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences — not an unusual result because public-health funding is so tight. The team will reapply, she said.

It is not possible to know at this point whether the publication of the study will have any impact on the consent decree agreement tentatively reached for the Butte Hill cleanup. That agreement is currently being vetted by EPA counsel before it is released, and it is not yet known what the agreement provides for in the way of ongoing health studies or programs.